

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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THE PEOPLE NEED PROTECTION.

From the deplorable exhibition contained in the Advertiser's exposure of the condition of the Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Company, it must be evident that some legislation is needed for the control of all concerns of that nature. It is astounding that any fiduciary institution should be able to prey upon the people, in the manner in which the Maturity stockholders have been plundered, without apparent hindrance from the law or interference by the officers of justice charged with the protection of the public. The condition of things is all the worse from the fact that the victims are largely, if not wholly, of a class ill capable in resources to stand being despoiled and poorly equipped in business capacity for self-protection against marauders.

That the lack of legal safeguards in the matter is but apparent, to some degree, may perhaps be surmised from incidents occurring in this Territory before the Maturity had developed the full measure of its iniquity. There was a get-rich-quick scheme imported two or three years ago from San Francisco, whose manipulator stole away from the Territory at the menace of prosecution after the Advertiser had exposed the character of his enterprise. A local concern, other than the Maturity, also brought a mutual enterprise dealing with realty to an abrupt ending when official investigation had placed it dangerously within the radius of the law's strong arm. Everything, it is now learned, was in readiness to make prosecution follow on the heels of a grand jury investigation in the case of the Maturity itself, but for reasons which may or may not be acceptable to the public the matter was pigeonholed and justice defeated.

Yet, so far as appears, the protection of law which exists only becomes active when actual fraud has been committed. Punishment of the agents of fraud, when it is accomplished, affords no compensation to the victimized. Their only recourse for being recouped lies in the recovery of something from the wreck of the fraudulent concern, which in the case of the Maturity seems to be slim indeed. Such law as there is would appear to be like a locked stable after the horse has been stolen, in so far as the matter of protection to the public is concerned.

What is needed is a general law of control of all concerns having mutual and maturity features and which solicit money in any way for investment. Rigid and frequent inspection and compulsory publicity ought to be among the principal features of such a law. Standard methods of accounting should be prescribed and strictly enforced. The matter of security for every dollar of trust money handled by any concern, incorporated or not, should be covered so thoroughly that there would be no door of escape for the abuser of a trust. Capital stock should be hedged about so impregnable as absolutely to prevent its being looted or in anywise diminished other than through the method provided by statute. No company ought to have its articles of association approved until its incorporators exhibit the actual paid-up capital required, or the evidences of tangible and quickly convertible property representing such, and the evasion of this requirement, through the production of merely "show" money or property evidences, ought to be made a felony with adequate penalties befitting any degree of the crime.

NATIONAL GUARD REFORMS.

The trouble in the National Guard, which recently became public, points out, in a clear way, the generic weakness of the militia system, here and elsewhere. As the public understands the question our local militia wants to elect its officers, not to have them appointed by the Governor or his Adjutant General. Then this, anything more subversive of morale could hardly be devised, for under such a plan of organization it is easy to keep a strong disciplinarian out of command and usual to commission the men of gladiatorial hands. Real soldiers have the least chance. No officer whose straps are subject to the good will of the men he commands can be depended on for the needful severities of drill and he is rarely able to withstand the temptation to make votes instead of to compel obedience.

As a rule, a better class of men enlist in the militia than in the regulars, yet it is an axiom in war that the regulars always beat the militia. They generally beat volunteers also. The reason is solely one of discipline—that kind of discipline which gives the man below nothing to do but to implicitly obey the man above. No efficient army in the world ever chose its own officers. When the Civil War in America got fairly under way, promotions were made on merit by recommendation of commanding officers, acting in concurrence. It is noticeable that the only bad showing made in the war with Spain by American troops, was that of militia volunteers offered by men of their own choice. The story of Santiago affords a good illustration. Before the Philippine war was half over, State volunteers, chiefly composed of militia commands, were sent home and a new corps, "Federal volunteers," commanded in the main by West Pointers, substituted. From that time the war went on in a business-like way. It seems very probable that the day of State volunteers is over and that, hereafter, no chances will be taken in war by the United States with untrained politicians. The rule for ocean-fighters will be the rule for land-fighters; and when this reform is brought to pass, the military system of this country will command the respect abroad which is now measurably lacking.

The report has been given out that the elective system will continue in the Hawaiian National Guard organization; and that officers and men who do not approve the orders from headquarters will still feel free to criticize them, to appeal from them and to coerce their superiors by threats of disbandment or resignation. If this is the fact, it will tend to dishearten the friends of our militia and affront the authorities at Washington, who are doing their best to make the National Guard of Hawaii of some auxiliary defensive value. It can have little or none as at present organized; but it might have a great deal if it would look upon itself as part of an army instead of part of a democracy.

TRANS-PACIFIC YACHT RACE PROSPECTS.

Honolulu is not to have the main burden of maintaining interest in the Trans-Pacific yacht race of next year as it practically had in the inaugural contest last year. It will be seen elsewhere that a yacht has just been built in Seattle for the race, while Los Angeles people are talking up a competitor from there. Last year six yachts were expected to compete, but only three did so. Owing to the San Francisco disaster the arrival of the Hawaiian boat, La Paloma, at the Coast, amidst the height of distress from that cause, was all that saved the event from being declared off.

For the event of 1908 it was expected six months ago that no less than a dozen yachts, then specifically mentioned, would enter. Should but half the number come to the starting line, a fine race would result. In the expected list three from Seattle were included, with a reference to one on the stocks which corresponds to that announced today. There were also three from San Francisco, two from San Pedro, and one each from San Diego, Catalina, Victoria and Honolulu. Commodore Sinclair's Lurline, winner of the trophy in the first race, will be one of San Pedro's representatives without a doubt. It will be surprising if Captain Tatt of the New York Yacht Club will not be in it with the Anemone, or a better craft, as he left here infatuated with his experiences of the first race in which he arrived second at the finish. Work has begun in building Hawaii's yacht for 1908 here, which promises to be not only a credit to the Territory, but something that it will be a glorious achievement for any mainland yacht to beat.

Altogether the prospects, even thus early, are that the Trans-Pacific yacht race will be established next year as a permanent event—if not an annual at

Some Honolulu organizations from time to time, but none of them all the time it would appear, maintain the office of press agent. The one holding it attends to the publishing of notices of meetings and entertainments, and sometimes to the furnishing of reports of events to the press. It would be a welcome thing to the Advertiser, and presumably its contemporaries, if all the local organizations had such an official. There would be much time saved at the telephone if the business mentioned were done by one member of an organization, instead of having a newspaper office rung up several times a day to request the insertion of a single announcement.

HAWAII'S TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

A good future for the tobacco industry in Hawaii, now at the infant class, is indicated by a bulletin of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, which has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, Washington. It is under the authorship of Jared G. Smith, special agent in charge of the local station, and Charles R. Blacow, in charge of tobacco investigations. The contents are under many heads, denoting a general treatise on tobacco culture. What is of general interest to the people of Hawaii is summed up in the following extract from Mr. Smith's letter of transmittal to Dr. A. C. True, Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

"The paper embodies the results of three years' work with this crop in an attempt to demonstrate the possibility of its production on a commercial scale in Hawaii. The small crop produced in 1904 showed excellent characteristics, and these have been greatly accentuated in each succeeding crop. The tobacco is of mild flavor, good burn, elasticity and texture, the Sumatra and Cuban type of wrapper leaves showing qualities similar to those produced in the best tobacco districts of those countries, so that there is now no question that the industry can be established on a commercial basis.

"A point of interest which has not been touched upon in the body of the bulletin is that a few plants from Turkish tobacco seed which came from Asia Minor produced leaf having the characteristic flavor and aroma of this well-known type, and it is believed that considerable areas of land in Hawaii are suitable to the production of this and other scented tobaccos."

It having been seen that good Sumatra wrapper leaf can be raised in these islands, the following remarks from the body of the bulletin are of especial interest:

"Sumatra wrapper tobacco of the best lengths and light colors cost \$4 per pound laid down in New York in April, 1907, whereas prime domestic filler was obtainable at from 15 to 20 cents per pound. This relative proportion between filler and wrapper almost always prevails, so that every effort must be made to force the tobacco plant to make wrapper leaves, and to so cultivate, cure, and ferment that the largest proportion of wrapper shall be of suitable colors, sizes, and texture. The rewards of the successful cultivator are greater than in almost any other agricultural crop."

It would appear, moreover, that Hawaii has some peculiar advantages over Cuba and Sumatra. Messrs. Smith and Blacow, near the end of the bulletin, say:

"Hawaii differs in climatic conditions from both Cuba and Sumatra. In Cuba tobacco is grown as a winter crop, being planted from October to December, and harvested in the drier months—from February to April. Tobacco is practically never grown in Cuba during the summer months, which in that part of the world is the season of excessive rains. In Sumatra there are distinct dry and wet seasons. The tobacco is planted at about the end of the wet season, so that it will come to maturity in the early part of the dry season. The Sumatra planting season is from March to May, and harvesting season from July to September. In Hawaii there is no pronounced wet or dry season, at least not in the windward districts of the islands. This is an advantage in that planting can be made almost continuously throughout the year. Experience indicates that the spring and autumn plantings should be made of the Cuban and the midsummer crops of the Sumatra types. The Cuban will stand more cold than the Sumatra and is in every way a hardier plant. The rainfall is somewhat higher in Hamakua than it is in the best tobacco districts in Sumatra, but the humidity is higher, and the temperature is lower. It is believed that the uniformity of temperature is advantageous to the production of the highest quality of tobacco, while detrimental to some extent in curing. This can be overcome by artificial means. The factor which is of the greatest importance is undoubtedly that of the prevailing cloudiness. There will be no necessity for artificially shading tobacco in any of our regions of daily cloud accumulation."

THE DOLLAR ALMIGHTY.

A local correspondent, writing of pressing questions of the day, protests against a statement in the Sunday Advertiser that "the prosperity of \$8,000,000 of Americans are in the hands of the men who can concentrate the most money."

Yet the assertion was not made at random. The Rockefellers and Morgans, and the rest of their powerful tribe, are today holding up the market and keeping the greater part of it from collapse. Should they let go and seek cover for themselves, confidence would vanish and the nation would sink into a quagmire of hard times from which it might not emerge in years. The destruction of business confidence means the downfall of prosperity, no matter how great the crops may be; and business confidence is measurably due to the policies of the men who constitute the banking and capitalistic classes. Of course, policies at Washington also have their potent influence.

On the other hand these same financiers who are now piling their gold up under the market, and trying to save it, could, during any period of prosperity, so manipulate their vast possessions as to ruin banks and start a panic like that of 1857. It would be easy enough for the captains of finance to ordain panics if they wanted to. But happily they are sane.

In brief the people who control the circulating medium of the country are to its life what the heart is to the individual in its influence upon the circulation of the blood.

It is to be hoped that Boss Achi and his following will attend Mr. Kent's address on municipal reform tomorrow evening. Indeed, a reservation of pews for them might be arranged. The community would no doubt like to have a look at the camarilla in a body, so that it would know what manner of men are to bear rule over the coming City and County of Honolulu—that is, if the community will have it so. Also those who may be apprehensive of such a malign possibility would like to have Achi and his coadjutors hear the eminent expounder of the principles of honest and efficient civic government. Peradventure he will give a relation of warning examples from the mainland showing that the nemesis of graft, though maybe slow, is unerring in pursuit. Such a phase of the discourse might have some wholesome effect upon the professional office-seeking cabal, from whose mental shell the positive tenets of righteousness and wholesome government of, for and by the people would be shed like raindrops from the plumage of a canvassack.

Sheriff Lauka's sentiments on the political situation, printed in this issue, are worthy of being emblazoned in letters of gold and disseminated broadcast over the Territory. They certainly should be placed within the reading of every Hawaiian citizen. The present time demands that every citizen possessed of like ideas should declare himself and dedicate all his energy to maintaining whatever of good government the Territory enjoys, both as a whole and in county affairs, and to the securing of good government for the future. It is a time when all who are to come under the operation of the affairs of the coming City and County of Honolulu must wake up and save the great interests of the municipality from being sacrificed through default of preventive action.

Governor Frear is going to have full swing for the advocacy of the twin causes of the Chamber of Commerce and the Territory before the Trans-Mississippi Congress—namely, the improvement of Pearl Harbor and a visit of the Pacific squadron to Honolulu. There is no doubt that the Governor will make a comprehensive and convincing argument on both subjects.

A state of affairs with regard to shipments of goods for Honolulu merchants which is positively unbearable has come to pass. The treatment our people are receiving from the company that has gained almost a monopoly of the ocean freighting business of the Territory is apt to stimulate the agitation for domestically owned steamships.

Everybody will agree with the members of the Buckeye Club that the McKinley Memorial pavilion, proposed by the Kilohana Art League, should have no gingerbread work about it. No ephemeral ornamentation of staff or stucco, but enduring concrete or basalt rock for the memorial arch, is the idea.

The Livestock Breeders' Association is considering the advisability of bringing in the turkey buzzard to feed on the bodies of dead cattle in which the horn-fly is bred. This looks like a good plan. A tropical land can not have too much scavenger work done and even in well-kept towns the buzzard finds useful tasks. There are a variety of insect-eating birds also that it might be profitable to import.

Two games lost out of eight played so far by the Honolulu team in Japan make just a wholesome enough proportion of defeat to save our boys from being spoiled with success.

At least a biennial one—of brilliancy and magnitude which will attract on each occasion the attention of the whole yachting world to Honolulu.

With an empty treasury and muddled figures to show it, the County of Hawaii is having a sweet taste of Home Rule.

GOOD GOVERNMENT FOR CITIES.

Mr. Kent, in his address on the reform of great cities, shows that civic regeneration is always possible if honest men take the matter into their own hands and that, when a crisis comes, enough good citizens may be found for the task. That is not only the history of the fight against Chicago ringlars, but the history of all battles with grafting city administrations in America.

Even Tweed could not hold his intrenchments in New York nor the Quay ring in Philadelphia. Cincinnati easily expelled its public thieves, as did St. Louis in the halcyon days of spoil. But the most conspicuous recent illustration has been supplied by San Francisco, a city which was thought to be hopelessly bound over to the Devil and to which it was seriously proposed, not long ago, to devote the energies of a great missionary body.

To attack Schmitz and Ruef after their three intersements at the polls; to find juries to convict them of high crimes; to break down their iron-bound organization and turn arrogant supervisors into eager purveyors of States' evidence was a task as successful as it was enormous. And to elect Taylor in the face of a united labor opposition and a division of reform forces, was an achievement of almost equal magnitude. After that, no one need despair of the reform of cities. San Francisco supplies an even better example than Chicago of the fact that, despite widespread corruption and temptation, the majority of voters in cities are sound at heart and may be depended upon not to let things go from bad to worse in the personnel of their local governments.

Honolulu, in a small way, has shown its own capacities for civic reform. Here honest men control politics whenever they choose to do so and in the encouragement they are getting through the triumphs of civic virtue on the mainland, and in the renewed threat of the spoilsman here, it is not likely that they will let their energies subside.

Auwe
Achi
It seems
To me
That when
You write
A letter
You prove
Without
A single
Doubt
You really
Hav'n't
Better.

The growth of the pineapple industry here is an example of how small farming makes good when it gets a fair chance. Rubber and tobacco development is sure to follow. Much may retard the small farm movement in Hawaii but nothing can defeat it.

Mr. Kent's address at Central Union church possessed especial value for local benefit in its emphasizing the folly of mixing national and state or territorial issues with purely municipal questions.

Those turkey buzzards may come in handy for the politicians. As part of the garbage department they would at least need a deputy inspector at \$6 a day.

Think of a hundred billion dollar country rising in fervid joy to welcome a British steamer bringing relief to the extent of twelve and a half millions.

It was said of the earlier Achi that he could quote Scripture to his purpose.

Two financial squalls have been raised. The other is Lawson's.

JAILER LOVELL IS FOUND NOT GUILTY AT LIHUE TRIAL

(By Wireless Telegraph.)

NAWILIWILI, November 16.—Sheba, Honolulu: Enoka Lovell found not guilty.

Enoka Lovell, the jailer at Lihue, on trial for manslaughter, was yesterday found not guilty. The crime with which he was accused was kicking a Japanese prisoner in the stomach, inflicting injuries from which the Japanese died the following night. The affair has attracted considerable interest among the Japanese of the Territory, one of the secretaries from the Consulate at Honolulu being sent from here to attend the trial, while money for the prosecution of the accused had been raised by subscription among the Japanese of Honolulu. This fund was not used, however, the subscribers, after second thought, deeming it better to leave the prosecution in the hands of the Attorney General's department, rather than butt in with private counsel. It is stated that the defense made was that of self-defense. For the prosecution the case was handled by Deputy Attorney General Whitney, the defense being in the hands of W. A. Kinney, of Honolulu, and White and Coney, of Kauai.

The killing of the Japanese prisoner indicted. took place on September 4, the facts, as published in Honolulu at that time, being these: Torao Nishimura, one of three prisoners taken from the Lihue jail to work at Nawiliwili, complained to Jailer Lovell of the food served him, the complaint giving rise to high words and the punishment of the complainant by a kick in the groin and a blow upon the head. Nishimura was unable to walk back to the jail after the punishment and after he had been assisted to his cell asked that a doctor be sent for, complaining of acute pains in the abdomen. No doctor was secured, however, until the following day, when it was found that his injuries would be fatal. He died that night.

The coroner's jury found that the kick given him by Lovell had been the cause of his death and Lovell was placed under arrest. Appearing before the magistrate he waived examination and was committed to the Grand Jury on a charge of manslaughter, upon which charge he was subsequently

LABOR FEDERATION WANTS ABSOLUTE EXCLUSION

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NORFOLK, Virginia, November 19.—The delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, have passed a resolution in favor of the absolute exclusion of Asiatics from the United States.

LISBON, November 19.—Bombs, which were in the possession of three anarchists, exploded yesterday, killing two of the conspirators. The third one was captured by the police.

BRUSSELS, November 19.—The International Sugar Convention convened here yesterday. The question of admitting Russia into the Brussels Convention will be settled today.

VLADIVOSTOK, November 19.—Two hundred of the mutineers, captured after the battle of the destroyer Skori with the other destroyers in the Vladivostok harbor and the land batteries in October, have been sentenced to execution. It is predicted that an attempt to carry out the wholesale execution will bring about another outbreak among the sailors.

VLADIVOSTOK, November 19.—Secretary Taft dined yesterday as the guest of General Pfug, commander of the force stationed here.

HAMBURG, Germany, November 19.—Secretary Taft will sail for New York from this port, arrangements having been made to allow him to embark on December 7.

GUAYAQUIL, Mexico, November 19.—A number known to have been in conspiracy against the government were arrested yesterday.

CALABRIA, Italy, November 19.—This district was visited by another severe earthquake yesterday. A number of houses were shattered and other damage done.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The Treasury Department will further relieve the financial stringency by the issue of fifty million dollars of Panama Canal bonds, based on \$100,000 indebtedness certificates, bearing three per cent. interest.

VLADIVOSTOK, November 18.—Secretary William H. Taft was welcomed here by the officials. He will leave for St. Petersburg today by the Imperial train.